

Negro Extremism in Boston.

We copy the following article from the Boston Times of the 19th August. It reads another attempt, on the part of the fanatic, to induce a mob to desert the master; but, on this occasion, as on others, we are glad to see that these wretches were disappointed.

Quite a little family mass came off near the Tremont House, yesterday, occasioned by the interference of some silly abolitionists, who attempted to induce a female slave, brought here by a Southern family, to leave her mistress against her wishes. She was well off, and exhibited not the slightest desire to change a good situation, where she is treated kindly, for a very uncertain one. The efforts of these moonstruck fanatics availed nothing in this instance; the slave persisting that she would rather remain where she was. Since the above was written, we have learned that the gentleman who brought the slave here, took his servant and family into the care of a New Bedford yesterday, when they encountered a colored abolitionist preacher, (whose name we could not learn,) who got into conversation with the slave, and was very profuse in his remarks and comments. He finally abused the gentleman to such a degree that the passenger left the car, and the abolitionist fellow was ejected from the car. He got into another car, and afterwards sent an apology to the Southern gentleman for his abuse. Upon the arrival of the party at Boston, the gentleman put his family with the slave into a carriage, which he ordered to the Tremont House, and waited himself to look after the luggage. The colored preacher took a cab, and drove to the car, and upon the last, he alighted, and he peremptorily demanded the person of the slave. Here he continued his abuse (very luckily in the husband's absence) to the lady, but the party entered the hotel. A crowd assembled, and the abolitionists, black and white, pressed their desire for the slave's release. From our own knowledge, we are aware that the woman has not the most distant desire to leave the protection of her mistress; and she declares that if she were taken away, and prevented from remaining with those with whom she was born, and has been reared, she would return to them upon the first opportunity, though she had to walk a thousand miles to find them. And this ignorant and impudent antislavery dabbler, who has no other qualification than to threaten that he will "rescue" her. The woman is about forty years old, is perfectly happy and contented, and yet a fair-haired pseudo philanthropist, with this colored "preacher," as he is called, at their head, would abduct the woman from the care of those she loves and desires to remain with. We recommend this fellow and his confederates to the notice of our police.

Death of Col. Wilson.

In our Mexican news the reader will find an account of the death of Col. Louis D. Wilson. It comes in so authentic a shape that we have no reason to hope that it may turn out otherwise. He is dead—a gallant son of North Carolina, who abandoned the sweets of domestic life, and the enjoyment of an ample estate, to perform that which he conceived to be his duty to his country.

Col. Wilson was not a man of brilliant talents, but he was much above mediocrity, and his assiduity and integrity in the various important stations which he filled, commended him to the high esteem of his fellow citizens. He had a reliable judgment, a conscientious perception of right, and much firmness of purpose. His manners were peculiarly agreeable—equally devoid of haughtiness and the Frenchified flippancy so popular with many.

If he was somewhat of a warm politician, it is to be attributed to the ardor of his feelings and not to the corruption of his principles. We have been with him and against him in the political arena, and never found that he permitted political hostility to encroach upon the boundaries of social kindness or personal amenity.

We join with those who most deeply regret the loss of Col. Louis D. Wilson, and sincerely sympathize with his afflicted family. To the people of his own county, Edgecombe, the loss will be severe; for there his usefulness was appreciated and his worth acknowledged by those who knew him intimately in all his social as well as political relations. Wilmington Commercial.

The coolest piece of impudence we have come across in a great while, is the shout of victory!

raised by the Federal papers of this State over the results of our recent Congressional elections. The Federal majority in the last Legislature, in violation of a time-honored custom, if not in violation of law and the constitution, broke up the old arrangement of Districts, and so arranged new ones as to secure six Districts certain for their party, and a seventh was left in doubt, while two only were made certain for the Democrats; and now, having elected six members, and lost the seventh, a doubtful District, they cry out "Victory!" This piece of hypocrisy we presume they consider necessary to impress the public mind with a belief that the Federalists themselves do not know that they have perpetrated an outrage upon popular rights that deserves, and we hope yet will receive the withering condemnation of the people of North Carolina. Will our opponents dare say, that the present delegation to Congress fairly represents the popular voice of the State? At the last fair contest in this State, their majority was less than four thousand, barely enough to entitle them to the odd member; and yet they violently take six, leave the Democrats two, and one, for which each party has an equal chance! The annals of political wickedness may be searched in vain for a parallel to this high-handed act of the Federalists in the last Legislature; and unless we are much mistaken, its authors will yet rue the day it was consummated. Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

Robert Dale Owen. In looking over our exchange papers from all parts of the country, we find that they attribute the defeat of Robert Dale Owen, in Indiana, not to his political principles, but on account of certain notions which he entertained on moral and religious subjects. He has published a book in which he puts forth opinions and principles, so it is said, totally at variance with sound morality and the Christian religion. His opponent attacked him on this weak point in the campaign, and the result is, that he is beaten. We have not seen any of Mr. Owen's writings, but if they are such as a friend represents them to be, we do not in the slightest degree regret his defeat—indeed, we do. We presume Mr. Owen's District will select a democrat at the next election, against whom no objections of a similar kind can be urged, when there can be no doubt that they can succeed over Judge Embree or any other federalist who may offer. Will Journal.

Suicide.

We regret to learn that a young man by the name of Rufus A. Harrison, put an end to his life at Goldsboro' in this State, on Wednesday evening last, by taking laudanum. He had just arrived from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in the cars of Wednesday. It is supposed that he was suffering under Delirium Tremens, as his conduct appeared very strange on his way from Wilmington. On Wednesday he called at Dr. Davis' office and asked for an ounce of laudanum, complaining of the toothache. He obtained it, retired to his room about 9 o'clock, and as was evident from appearances, took the whole of it. Early the next morning, when the servant went to his room, he was found dead. N. C. Neiberthian.

The Turpentine Business.

Statistical information in regard to the products and commerce of this State is exceedingly difficult to obtain; consequently all attempts at an estimate must be defective; but, yet, attempted estimates of an article which forms so important an item in the labor and wealth of Eastern Carolina as Turpentine, cannot fail to be interesting, even should they fall below the truth or in some degree rise above it; and they may possibly lead to good results. It is certainly very desirable that we should have some acquaintance with the resources of the State and the extent of her products, which our present means of information very partially furnishes.

Few persons, perhaps, unconnected with the commercial transactions now carried on in this State in the single article of Turpentine, can form an idea of the quantity annually made in our limits, the amount of labor employed in its manufacture, the large capital invested, the large number supported by it, and the various uses to which it is appropriated. Nor are we prepared to enlighten them fully upon the subject, because of the necessarily limited information which even dealers in the article possess, in reference to it. In our conversation with intelligent gentlemen engaged in the business, we have been enabled to gather up some particulars, however, which may be interesting.

We find the impression to be, that about 800,000 barrels of Turpentine are now annually made in this State. Not more than 200,000 barrels, if that, were shipped to New York and other ports, the past year, in its crude state, the largest portion of the whole being distilled in this State. The estimated value to the makers, is about \$1,700,000 annually, and may be \$2,000,000. About 4 or 5000 laborers are engaged in making it, and perhaps three times as many more human beings are supported mainly from the proceeds of its first sale. The distillation of Turpentine in this State is now carried on very extensively, which will render the shipment of it in its crude state, very small in future. It is supposed that there are now in operation about 150 stills, at the average cost of \$1500 with fixtures, shows that there is an expenditure of \$225,000 to begin with in the distilling of Spirits of Turpentine. This number of stills to have steadily worked would require 900,000 barrels annually—more than is now made; which to us is an indication that the distilling business is overdone. Should the makers of the article continue to multiply stills and thus monopolize the distilling as well as the making, it will be necessary for those now engaged in it to invest their capital in other pursuits. The cost of distilling is very great, and when we reckon the cost of transportation, the profits of distillers, of ship owners, commission merchants, and the vendors of the article abroad, it will be seen that the capital and labor employed is not only immense, but the numbers who are supported by the manufacture and sale of the article is astonishing. Perhaps there is no one article produced in this country by the same number of laborers, which contributes so much to the commerce and prosperity of the country as the article of Turpentine. Neiberthian.

Cost of Railroads.

The Charleston Patriot gives the following statistics in reference to the cost of railroads in this country. At the present time it will be of interest to our readers. We believe that the projected cost of the Central Railroad is below \$41,700 per mile. In fact, every year's experience enables Railroads to be constructed at a cheaper rate than before.

In the State of New York there are 22 railroads, whose aggregate length is 705 miles, and the average cost of construction for each mile is \$26,000. Of these roads, the most expensive is the Mohawk and Hudson Road, which cost \$40,000 per mile. The least expensive was the Buffalo and Black Rock Road, whose cost was only \$7,800 per mile.

There are in Pennsylvania 701 miles of railroad, whose average cost per mile amounted to \$41,700. In Delaware, 15 miles of road cost \$600,000, which is an average of \$37,500 per mile.

In Maryland, the average cost per mile of 304 miles of railroad was \$41,000. In Virginia there are 348 miles of road, which cost on an average \$15,400 per mile.

The average cost per mile, of 248 miles of road in North Carolina, was \$13,750. In South Carolina we have 202 miles of road, which cost us \$28,000 per mile.

In Georgia, \$13,000 per mile were paid for 476 miles of railroad. In Florida, 34 miles of rail-road cost \$6,800 per mile.

In Alabama, 46 miles cost on an average per mile of 9,800. In Mississippi, \$8,100 per mile were paid for 94 miles of railroad.

From these items we learn that the most expensive road has been one in New York, the cheapest one in Florida, and the order in which these States would stand in respect to comparative cost of their roads, would be as follows, beginning with the most expensive and ending with the cheapest: New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, S. Carolina, Virginia, N. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida.

An Evil of Puseyism.

It is well known that, among the other practices of the Roman Church, affected by those clergymen of the English Church who "let it dare not wait upon I would," is that of confession. Several of them have introduced it, more or less openly, in their parishes, and the English papers say that it is even insisted on, when portions of the congregation do not take to it willingly. But, according to the Tablet, a Roman Catholic organ published in London, an awkward inconvenience has manifested itself. Things whispered in the confessional have been after openly talked of in society; and it has been ascertained that the clergymen to whom the confessions were made are all married men. Here is developed one reason for exacting celibacy of the priesthood in the Roman Church, which had never occurred to us. The worthy fathers of that Church know, it seems, how hard it is for a man to keep a secret from his wife. N. Y. Com. Ad.

Bravery.

That man is not truly brave who is afraid either to seem or to be, when it suits him, a coward. Edgar A. Poe.

The brave man is not he who feels no fear.

For that were brutish and irrational. But he whose noble soul its fear subdues, And bravely dares the danger nature shrinks from. Joanna Baillie.

True courage is that which is not afraid of being thought afraid; the rest is counterfeit. Alton.

Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, has appointed Col. Jefferson Davis Senator for that State, in place of Mr. Speight, deceased. The official term of Col. Davis, under this appointment, will continue only until the election of a Senator by the Legislature, which will meet in January next.

There is to be a Tournament at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on the first of this month.

Women, as we all know, are the link upward between us and angels, and a writer gives us the link downward, thus connecting the link between earth and metals—vitrolytic metal with salts—crystallizations, connect salts with stones—the amethysts and lytophites form a kind of tie between stones and plants—the polysperms plants to insects—the tube worm seems to lead to shells and reptiles—the water-serpent, and the eel form a passage from reptiles to fish—the anas nigra are a medium between fishes and birds—the bat and the flying squirrel link birds to quadrupeds—and the monkey equally gives the hand to quadrupeds and to man.

Sir Humphrey Davy goes still upward.

There may be beings, near or surrounding us, which we do not perceive, which we cannot imagine. We know very little, but in my opinion we know enough to hope for the immortality of the individual immortality, of the better part of man. The extemporal, on being converted into an inert acetylene, does not appear to be fitting itself for an inhabitant of the air, and can have no consciousness of the brilliancy of its future being. We are masters of the earth, but perhaps we are the slaves of some great and unknown beings. The fly that we crush with our finger, or feed with our viands, has no knowledge of man, and no consciousness of his superiority. We suppose that we are acquainted with matter and all its elements, yet we cannot even guess at the cause of electricity, or explain the laws of the formation of the stones that fall from the meteors.

Of the losses of the links below us, science thus discourses:

"Nature seems to have intended that the course of true vegetable love, at any rate, should run smooth, if we are to judge from the multiplicity of means she adopts to effect its accomplishment. Thus, there is a provision against rain supplied by many flowers, the ardor of whose affection might be seriously damaged by a passing shower, or, to speak botanically, water has a destructive effect upon the pollen of all plants, and the mischief it might cause is averted in many ways. In some cases the authors are seriously protected by tiny umbrellas, or underneath splendidly-printed canopies, by being placed so as to lie back in the recesses of the corolla, as in the kalina; or they are sheltered, by being under cover of the petals above, as in the fuchsia; or the corolla is reflected back, as in the American cowslip. What can be more admirably adapted than the flower of the heath tribe to defy the beating of the most drenching shower; then again think of the booted flowers, and the keel-covered flowers, the trumpet flowers, the casque-like flowers, and the purse-shaped flowers, and a score more that might be added to the list, to show us how, in the little dark nooks, and vegetable cells, and underneath gaily-painted domes, the requisite protection is found."

Anecdote of Stephen Girard.

The following capital anecdote, illustrative of the peculiarities of the late Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, is from the New Bedford Bulletin. We have not seen it published before:

"Mr. G. had a favorite clerk, one who every year pleased him, and who, when at the age of twenty-one years, expected Mr. G. to say something to him in regard to his future prospects, and perhaps lend him his helping hand in starting him in the world. But Mr. G. said nothing, carefully avoiding the subject of his escape from minority. At length, after the lapse of some weeks, the clerk mustered courage enough to address Mr. G. upon the subject.

"I suppose sir," said the clerk, "I am now free, and I thought I could say something to you as to my future course. What do you think I had better do?"

"Yes, I know you are free," said Mr. G., and my advice to you is, that you go and learn the cooper's trade."

"This announcement well nigh threw the clerk off the track, but, recovering his equilibrium, he said that Mr. G. was in earnest, he would do so.

"I am in earnest," said Mr. G.; and the clerk, rather hesitatingly, sought one of the best coopers, agreed upon the terms of apprenticeship, and went at it in earnest. "In process of time," the young cooper became master of his trade, and could make as good a barrel as any other cooper. He went and told Mr. G. that he had graduated with all the honors of the craft, and was ready to set up his business; at which the old man seemed much gratified, and told him to make three of the best barrels he could get up. The young cooper selected the choicest materials, and soon put in shape and finished his three barrels, and wheeled them up to the old man's counting room. Mr. G. said the barrels were first rate, and demanded the price.

"One dollar," said the clerk, "is as low as I can live by."

"Cheap enough," said his employer; "make out your bill and present it."

And now comes the cream of the whole. Mr. G. drew a check for \$200,000, and handing it to the clerk-cooper, closed with these words:

"There, take that, and invest it in the best possible way, and if you are unfortunate and lose it, you have a good trade to fall back upon, which will afford you a good living at all times."

How to speak in public. When you mount the stand, be puzzled to know where to put your hat. Look as though you were quite cool and collected, and suddenly put your hat upon the floor. Then turn to the audience, pass your fingers lightly and gracefully through your hair, and say, "Fellow citizens"—extend your right hand—put your left on your vest, on whichever side it is your private opinion your heart lies—sweat out your chest as though all the Goddesses of Liberty in the world had left their respective countries, but had taken board and lodging in your expansive bosom, and were now struggling to find their way out at the front door. Repress their generous efforts for a while, and then out with them in a blaze of glory.

New Style of Carpets.

Mr. Whitlock, near Edinburgh, Scotland, has invented a process whereby Brussels, and Wilton, and other expensive kind of carpets, are made much cheaper than heretofore, while, at the same time, a more durable article is produced, and the most gorgeous pattern introduced with scarcely any limitation of colors. At one factory there are two hundred looms at work on this principle. The principle is said to be in printing first the yarn and weaving it off the print. The least bagging in the warp or weft therefore will spoil the beauty of the web.

Homicide.

We regret to learn that Mr. Jethro Daniel, of Nash county, came to his death at Rocky Mount, on Thursday last, in consequence of a blow received from Mr. Ritter. Overseen on the Wilmington Rail Road, a negro hired from Mr. Daniel. Mr. Ritter has not as yet been taken.

The Communication under the signature of "Guard," in reply to the Editor of the Milton Chronicle, has been received, and shall appear in our next.

The Crisis—General Taylor.

A crisis is fast approaching, if not already present, which is destined to exert a momentous influence for good or for evil on the destinies of the United States of America. The crises and follies of Mexico have placed our Government under the necessity of unwillingly trampling her under foot; and the expense necessarily incurred in doing this, taken in connection with the pecuniary debt, which she has acknowledged to be due from herself to our citizens, and her palpable inability to satisfy our just claims on her in any other manner than by a transfer of territory, have rendered it nearly certain that on the conclusion of the war we shall become the possessor of a large portion of the North American continent, in addition to what is already ours. Under ordinary circumstances this event would present no difficulty, but would be universally considered as likely to produce unmixed good. Louisiana was admitted into the Union after having been purchased from France, and innumerable advantages and blessings have followed the act. We purchased Florida from Spain, and admitted her as a member of our happy Union, with the same fortunate results. They both stand living monuments of the wisdom and foresight of our democratic predecessors; adding lustre to our strongly banded Union, and receiving blessings from it. But new territory is now to be added under different, and less auspicious circumstances. A large portion of our Northern brethren, not satisfied with being and avowing themselves the most prosperous and happy people on the face of the earth, have undertaken to declare that the South shall have no share in any claims which may in future be acquired, even where the South has properly followed the act. We have equal share in the future, dangers, and expense of such acquisition. They have declared that the Southern people shall not settle with their slaves in any territory which may hereafter be added to our Union. To this flagrant injustice the South will not and ought not to submit. It will sooner deny the right of divine and human laws, than be forced on it, civil war. This is the great danger of the day. All the other great questions which have divided our citizens into Whigs and Democrats, are happily settled. Our people have now felt the effects of the system of policy put in operation by a Democratic administration; and so happy have these been, that I do not wish to see the Whigs placed in power, they would, and I am sure, that even if they had the will, the great majority of the people would not suffer them to reverse that system which has proved itself to work so well. No man in the Union has sufficient personal popularity or influence to enable him to re-establish a political bank, or a protective tariff. They are dead beyond the reach of a question. A national bank has long since been pronounced by the Whigs themselves "an obsolete idea"; and a leading Whig journal at the North has recently asserted that seven-eighths of the Whig party are opposed to the revival of a high tariff. Such being the condition of our affairs, our great want is a man who will be able to put a question in a question, or so as to preserve our Union, with its concomitants, peace, plenty, and happiness. I now address myself to you, Mr. Editor. Is it not probable that General Zachary Taylor may prove to be the man fitted to accomplish this desirable end? Mark me, and understand me, I by no means pretend to say that he is so, but I have a question to ask, say that I believe him, yet, to be such. I have as little of the man-worshiper in me as perhaps any man living—I have never yet been so lucky as to find one who did not in my view have considerable faults. I feel very sure that Gen. Taylor has them. (These his blunders at Monterey, and a strong expression of his own opinion of that place.) Bonaparte had too his blunders and his vices, but in spite of them was the greatest benefactor to France, his country, and to Europe that ever lived, Washington possibly excepted. And Washington himself often committed great blunders, although certainly without great views and perhaps more than even Bonaparte. Yet Gen. Taylor, beyond question, has many excellent and noble qualities, which seem to be rapidly seizing hold on the confidence and affections of his countrymen, and which may enable him to accomplish so much good in his behalf as may be the means of hereafter placing him at the head of the forces of our race, along with Washington, Jackson, and Bonaparte. (You, Mr. Editor, with many of your readers, will be inclined to mark a (?) at the latter name, but I have written it and you must let it stand as I have put it.) John Randolph called Gen. Jackson, during the Presidency of John Quincy Adams, the "President of the United States in the United States," because he had the capacity to beat John Q. Adams. "Is it not likely that Gen. Taylor will prove capable of settling the knotty Wilmot provision question better than any other man? When our fellow citizens, who have served under him in Mexico, and have found him all the soldier could desire—brave, and full of resources, and full of energy, and publish throughout the length and breadth of the land those qualities which have endeared him to themselves, will not his popularity prove an avalanche sufficient to crush in its progress all the machinery which managing politicians can array before him? My paper warns me to draw to a close now, without further reference to the subject, but bear from the again. The end of my rambling communication is to suggest the propriety of not hastily opposing the old General's progress to the Presidency, and of not requiring too many pledges from him in relation to his future course if made President. "For my part, with present impressions, I would not, if I thought it wise, to think that I should be a "sine qua non" with the South. The course which I recommend may with some appear to savour too much of time-serving; but those who, with Bonaparte, attempt to force circumstances to bend to their own will instead of sometimes prudently yielding to them, will inevitably sooner or later find themselves beset by their obstinate resistance. The precedent of taking a purely military character, fresh from a victorious army to place at the head of a republican government, I admit, is a dangerous one. But we must weigh this against other dangers lying in our path, and strike the balance as wisdom shall decide. A PLANTER.

The Richmond Enquirer is requested to copy the following notice, and to insert it in that paper.

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Indiana Senate.

The Senate of Indiana is again a tie, this being the third occurrence of the kind within the last four years. In the House, the Federal majority is from four to six.

Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, has returned to his post this day (Thursday), and we are happy to understand with improved health.

Union.

Maryland.

Snow Hill, February 21, 1846.

Mr. Seth W. Fowler, Sir: Please send me as soon as possible another lot of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been selling this valuable medicine in this town for many years, and it has proved to be highly useful in many cases. Much has been said and written in commendation of this article, and justly too, I think from my observation of its effect upon others, and my own experience in using it. Some months since, a young lad caught a cold, and his throat and chest were so inflamed, that I lost my appetite and strength, and my health was much impaired. I tried this Balsam; and my satisfaction and joy, when I had taken two bottles, my cough was removed and my appetite returned. I immediately resorted to this medicine, and find it to have the desired effect. I believe this is one of the best medicines in the world for coughs and incipient consumption, and that it is the more advanced stages may be relieved by its use. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Yours, J. F. TOWNSEND.

None genuine unless signed BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

The Cambridge News created a panic at 7.

The decline in the price of Breadstuffs in England, it was supposed, would occasion a corresponding effect here; but such proves not to be the case. Although the demand for export has in some measures been satisfied, still prices have declined but very little. This state of things has been owing to the fact that the farmers are too busy to press their crops to market, particularly as they will be compelled to receive lower prices than they have been accustomed to receive. As the season advances, if the prices in Europe should keep down, it will be impossible for the present rates to be sustained. All the Grain crops, except that of Corn, are abundant, and there is every prospect that the crop of Corn will be at least a third larger than has ever before been known. Freights have again fallen to the lowest point. The great shipping interest, which was so profitably employed, is now realizing less than half the amount they received six months ago. We are now in the midst of a very active Fall Trade—every business street presents a degree of life and animation rarely witnessed. Merchants are here from all parts of the United States; our hotels are crowded to their utmost capacity, and everything beats the appearance of the greatest prosperity. The Canal and River trade is truly immense. The railroad, and steamboat travel greater than ever.

Cotton—Holders have met purchasers rather more freely this week, and the transactions have increased.

Prices however, except in a few instances, have been without any change. Prices were about half a cent above double what they were about two years ago. They are estimated more from adverse accounts of the crops than from any other cause. This is a critical period, the picking is about commencing, and every thing depends on the state of the weather.

Upland and Flor. Mobile and N. O.

5,000 bales, none, 104 1/2 103 1/2

Inferior, none, 104 1/2 103 1/2

Ord to good ord 11 1/2 11 1/2

Mid to good mid 11 1/2 11 1/2

Mid fair to fair 12 1/2 12 1/2

Fully fair to fair 13 1/2 13 1/2

Export from the United States:

Since 1st September last 1,203,543

Since 1st January 1,636,401

Nautil Stores—There is an increased activity, and a decided advance. Sales of 1,000 bbls. Turpentine at \$3 for 280 lbs.; nearly 1,000 bbls. Spis. Turpentine have been sold at 46 1/2 cts; 2,500 do. Rosin at 60 cts, for Newbern, and 70 for Wilmington; Tar \$2 3/4 a 2 3/8.

Timbering, August 23.

Turpentine—Sixteen hundred barrels of Turpentine have been sold since Thursday morning, prime virgin at \$3, and one small lot at \$2.75—yellow dip at \$2.65, 2.70 and 2.75—and the market cleared.

No transactions in Spirits of Turpentine, Lumber, Timber, or other articles of consequence.

Commerce.

Fayetteville, August 23.

In consequence of the news from Europe, Flour has fallen 25 cents, sales not very ready at \$3.75. Bacon is scarce, and sells from stores at 12 1/2 cts. There are no other alterations in prices. Merchants are receiving their fall goods, but they say yet slack.

RALEIGH MARKET—WHOLESALE.

[Corrected by J. B. Hughes, Commission Merchant.]

Cotton, 10 a 10 1/2 Flour, \$5 a \$5 50

Corn, 40 a 45 Wheat, 87 a \$1

Butter, 10 a 15 Oats, 87 1/2 a 90

Bacon Hams, 12 a 11 Meal, 75 a 80

Sides, 10 a 11 Hay, 75 a 80

" Joints, 8 1/2 a 9 Hops, 50 a 55

Beef, 8 a 9 1/2 Sheep Oats, 37 a 40

Shoat, 5 1/2 a 6 Chickens, 8 a 10

Dried Apples, 18 a 14 Eggs, 8 a 10

Rio, do 9 a 9 1/2 Lard, 10 a 10 1/2

Laguira, do 9 1/2 a 10 Whiskey, com. 20 a 21

Beeswax, 20 a 22 Corn Yarn, 20 a 21

Sugar, 10 a 12 Coffee, 20 a 21

Molasses, 36 a 55 Shingles, \$2 00 a 2 25

Salt, Gr'd A, 2 25 a 2 75 Apple Brandy, 30 a 40

Liv. or Gr'd A, 2 25 a 2 75 Turkey, pr. 75 a 80

Dried Apples, but 14 Eggs, 8 a 10

Do. Peaches, " 50 a 1 25 Geese, " 50 a 62 1/2

Green, do " 50 a 75 Flax Seed, bush, 75 a 80

Irish Potatoes, lb. 2 25 a 2 50 Lamb, 2 75 a 3 00

Sheep, 10 a 12 Butter, 100 a 100

Sheeting, 8 50 a 9 00 Pigs, 75 a 100

Scantling, 10 00 Pts, nominal

Raleigh, September 1, 1847.

MARRIED.

In Oxford, on Thursday the 21st ult., by the Rev. Edwin Geer, J. W. E. Farrar, Esq., of Mississippi, to Miss Edith M. Paschall, eldest daughter of Dennis T. Paschall, Esq.

DIED.

In Salisbury, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. Mary T. Long, wife of Richard W. Long, Esq., in the forty-second year of her age.

Recently, in New Hanover county, Hinton James, Esq., aged 72 years.

At his father's residence in Stokes county, on the 11th inst. Dr. Alexander Wicker, in the 23rd year of his age.

In the death of this young man society has sustained no ordinary loss. Ardent and enterprising in spirit, and indefatigable in industry, he promised to become a useful member of the community.

W. W. Near Louisville, on the 12th ult. Nathan Patterson, Esq., in the 62nd year of his age, one of the most esteemed and respectable citizens of the county.

Sheriff's Sale of Valuable Property.

By virtue of certain Venditioni Expensas to me directed, issued from Wake County Court, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 4th of October 1847, the first day of the next Wake Superior Court, the following Valuable Property, belonging to Mr. A. G. Drake:

One House and Lot, on the North side of Hillsborough Street, forty by twenty—the Lot containing something more than a half acre of ground, and all necessary outbuildings.